WayPoint Academy (formerly known as Muskegon Technical Academy)

REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (with required supplementary information)

Year ended June 30, 2008

WayPoint Academy

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This section of the WayPoint Academy's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the School's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2008. Please read it in conjunction with the School's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand WayPoint Academy financially as a whole. The School-wide financial statements provide information about the activities of the whole School, presenting both an aggregate view of the School's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. For governmental activities, these statements tell how services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements look at the School's operations in more detail than the School-wide financial statements by providing information about the School's most significant fund—the General Fund. The remaining funds are the food service fund and the agency fund. The food service fund presents financial activities related to providing breakfast and lunch services to the students. The agency fund acts solely as an agent for the benefit of students and parents. The basic financial statements are comprised of the following elements:

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

(Required Supplementary Information)

Basic Financial Statements

School-wide Financial Statements Fund Financial Statements Notes to Financial Statements

Budgetary Information for Major Funds

(Required Supplementary Information)

Reporting the School as a Whole—School-wide Financial Statements

The School-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of WayPoint Academy's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Assets presents information on all of WayPoint Academy's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the school is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the School's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods. The relationship between revenues and expenses is the School's operating results. However, the School's goal is to provide services to our students, not to generate profits as commercial entities do. One must consider many other non-financial factors, such as the quality of the education provided and the safety of the schools, to assess the overall health of the School.

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities report the governmental activities for the School, which encompass all of the School's services, including instruction, support services, community services, and food services. Unrestricted state aid (foundation allowance revenue), and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Reporting the School's Most Significant Funds—Fund Financial Statements

The School's fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the School as a whole. WayPoint Academy uses three funds – a General Fund, Food Service Fund and agency fund – at this time. The governmental funds of the School use the following accounting approach:

Governmental funds—All of the School's services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental fund reporting focuses on showing how money flows into and out of funds and the balances left at year end that are available for spending. They are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the operations of the School and the services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation.

The School as a Whole

The following table provides a summary of the School's net assets as of June 30, 2008 and 2007:

Statement of Net Assets

	2008	2007
Assets		
Current and Other Assets	\$ 1,022,097	\$ 497,548
Captial Assets	2,451,478	2,620,164
Total Assets	3,473,575	3,117,712
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	334,503	294,844
Long-term Liabilities	2,923,600	2,533,609
Total Liabilities	3,258,103	2,828,453
Net Assets		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of		
Related Debt	(70,671)	6,881
Restricted for Debt Service	76,996	-
Unrestricted	209,147	282,378
Total Net Assets	\$ 215,472	\$ 289,259

Recall that the Statement of Net Assets provides the perspective of the School as a whole. The significant changes from this year to last year were as follows:

- Current assets increased due to an increase in net assets and an increase in debt issuance cost
- Capital Assets decreased due to normal depreciation
- Current liabilities increased due to an increase in accrued interest.
- Long-term debt increased due to incurring additional debt as a result of refunding the Academy mortgages, less normal scheduled debt payments.

The above table focuses on the net assets. The change in net assets of the School's governmental activities is discussed below. The School's net assets were \$215,472 at June 30, 2008. Capital assets, net of related debt was a deficit of \$70,671, which compares the original cost (less depreciation) of the School's capital assets to long-term debt used to finance the acquisition of those assets. Restricted net assets in the amount of \$76,996 are reserved for debt service payments. The remaining net assets of \$209,147 were unrestricted.

The \$209,147 in unrestricted net assets of governmental activities represents the accumulated results of all past years' operations. The operating results of the General Fund (the School's largest fund) will have a significant impact on the change in unrestricted net assets from year to year.

The results of this year's operations for the School as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities, which shows the changes in net assets for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

Statement of Activities

	2008			2007
Program Revenues			-	
Charges for Services	\$	37,601	\$	37,376
Operating Grants		394,902		400,445
General Revenues				
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted				
to Specific Programs		1,775,718		1,779,342
Investment Earnings		1,418		-
Miscellaneous		9,494	_	3,522
Total Program Revenues and				
General Revenues		2,219,133		2,220,685
Expenses				
Instruction		1,225,469		1,061,772
Support Services		730,581		676,129
Food Services		110,803		105,260
Interest expense and other costs		226,067		197,086
Unallocated Depreciation and				
Amortization		_	_	176,760
Total Expenses		2,292,920	_	2,217,007
Change in Net Assets		(73,787)		3,678
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	_	289,259	_	285,581
Net Assets at End of Year	\$_	215,472	\$_	289,259

The School experienced a decrease in net assets of \$73,787. Expenses increased by \$75,913. Instruction expenses increased by approximately \$143,548 which is attributed to the allocation of depreciation in the current year. Support services increased by \$24,823 due to the reclassifying of the unallocated depreciation. Interest expense increased due to an increase in outstanding debt.

Since unrestricted state aid constitutes the vast majority of district operating revenue sources, the Board of Education and administration must annually evaluate the needs of the School and balance those needs with state-prescribed available unrestricted resources.

The School's Funds

As we noted earlier, the School uses funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes. Looking at funds helps the reader consider whether the School is being accountable for the resources taxpayers and others provide to it and may provide more insight into the School's overall financial health.

In the General Fund, our principal operating fund, the fund balance increased \$421,934 to \$707,415. This increase is due to refinancing of debt which caused a decrease in interest paid during the year. The new debt is payable semi-annually versus monthly mortgage interest.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the School revises its budget as it attempts to deal with the unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures. State law requires that the budget be amended to ensure that expenditures do not exceed appropriations. The final amendment to the budget was actually adopted just before year end. (A schedule showing the School's original and final budget amounts compared with amounts actually paid and received is provided in the required supplementary information section of these financial statements).

There were several revisions made to the 2007-2008 General Fund's original budget:

Revenues:

- The State sources budget was increased in anticipation of an increase in the per pupil funding by the State of Michigan.
- Federal revenues increased due to a carryover of federal grant monies from the prior year.

Expenditures:

- Interest and other costs increased due to debt issuance costs incurred as part of the longterm debt refinancing.
- Principal payments on mortgages refunded and discounts on refunding bonds were amended once actual amounts were known.

WayPoint Academy

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Budget to Actual variances

Revenues:

• Federal revenues decreased due to not utilizing all anticipated revenues by the end of the year.

Expenditures:

• Principal payments on mortgages refunded came in under budget as the budget included restricted cash deposits as an expenditure.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2008, the School had \$2,451,748 (after accumulated depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, and furniture and equipment. This amount represents a net decrease (including additions, deductions, and depreciation) of \$168,686 from last year. This year's decrease was the result of the normal depreciation exceeding current year additions. We present more detailed information about our capital assets in the notes to the financial statements.

	_	2008	2007
Buildings and Land Furniture and Equipment	\$	2,786,415 592,293	\$ 2,786,415 598,481
Total Capital Assets		3,378,708	3,384,896
Less Accumulated Depreciation	_	927,230	764,732
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$_	2,451,478	\$ 2,620,164

Debt

At June 30, 2008, the School had \$3,220,868 in debt outstanding. This increase was the result of additional funds borrowed and included in a restricted cash account. The refinancing extended the maturities of the debt over 30 years. The prior mortgage obligations had a 5 year balloon period, which would have required refinancing at that time.

	_	2008	_	2007
Bonds	\$	3,210,000	\$	-
Mortgages		-		2,583,850
Other Obligations	_	10,868	_	40,759
Total Debt	\$_	3,220,868	\$_	2,624,609

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Our appointed officials and administration considered many factors when setting the School's 2009 fiscal year budget. One of the most important factors affecting the budget is our student count. The State of Michigan foundation allowance is determined by multiplying the blended student count by the per pupil foundation allowance. The blended count for the 2009 fiscal year is 25 percent and 75 percent of the February 2008 and September 2008 student counts, respectively. The original 2009 budget was adopted in June 2008, based on an estimate of students to be enrolled in September 2008. The budget adopted for the 2008-2009 school year is projecting a small increase in the student population and a small decrease in the per pupil foundation. The original budget for fiscal year 2009 is projecting a small increase in fund balance for the year.

Approximately 92 percent of total General Fund revenue comes from the State of Michigan foundation allowance. As a result, School funding is heavily dependent on the state's ability to fund local school operations. Based on early enrollment data at the start of the 2008-2009 school year, we anticipate that the fall student count will be near the estimates used in creating the fiscal 2009 budget. Once the final student count and related per pupil funding is validated, state law requires the School to amend the budget if actual district resources are not sufficient to fund original appropriations.

The School will also be obtaining a state aid anticipation note in the amount of \$100,000.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of WayPoint Academy's finances for those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to WayPoint Academy, 2900 E. Apple Avenue, Muskegon, MI 49442, and (231) 777-4972.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

September 25, 2008

Board of Education WayPoint Academy Muskegon, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of WayPoint Academy, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of WayPoint Academy's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of WayPoint Academy, as of June 30, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 25, 2008, on our consideration of WayPoint Academy's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and important for assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages i - vi and page 22, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

WayPoint Academy STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2008

ASSETS

Abbets	
	Governmental activities
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 129,248
Due from other governmental units	385,979
Total current assets	515,227
NONCURRENT ASSETS	
Restricted assets	399,652
Capital assets, net	
Nondepreciable	100,000
Depreciable	2,351,478
Debt issuance costs, net	107,218
Total noncurrent assets	2,958,348
Total assets	3,473,575
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
State aid loan	26,172
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	242,463
Mortgages and other obligations, due within one year	65,868
Total current liabilities	334,503
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	
Mortgages and other obligations, less amounts due within one year	2,923,600
Total liabilities	3,258,103
NET ASSETS	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	(70,671)
Restricted for debt service	76,996
Unrestricted	209,147
Total net assets	\$ 215,472

WayPoint Academy STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the year ended June 30, 2008

					D.		I	et (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in
			_	Program Revenue				Net Assets
T (Charges for	_	erating grants	(overnmental
Functions/Programs	-	Expenses	_	services	and	contributions		activities
Governmental activities	Φ.	1 227 150	Φ.	10.750	Φ.	20120	Φ.	(0.20, 50.5)
Instruction	\$	1,225,469	\$	10,569	\$	286,295	\$	(928,605)
Support services		730,581		-		29,583		(700,998)
Food services		110,803		27,032		79,024		(4,747)
Interest on long-term debt	_	226,067	_	-	_	-	_	(226,067)
Total governmental activities	\$_	2,292,920	\$_	37,601	\$	394,902		(1,860,417)
General revenues								
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs								1,775,718
Investment earnings								1,418
Miscellaneous							_	9,494
Total general revenues							_	1,786,630
Change in net assets								(73,787)
Net assets at July 1, 2007							_	289,259
Net assets at June 30, 2008							\$_	215,472

WayPoint Academy BALANCE SHEET Governmental Funds June 30, 2008

		General Fund	gov	Other vernmental funds	go	Total overnmental funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	120,646	\$	8,602	\$	129,248
Due from other governmental units		385,979		-		385,979
Restricted assets	_	399,652				399,652
Total assets	\$	906,277	\$	8,602	\$	914,879
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities						
State aid loan	\$	26,172	\$	-	\$	26,172
Accounts payable		14,107		-		14,107
Accrued liabilities		158,583				158,583
Total liabilities		198,862		-		198,862
Fund balances						
Reserved for debt service		399,652		-		399,652
Unreserved, undesignated						
General Fund		307,763		-		307,763
School service				8,602		8,602
Total fund balances	_	707,415		8,602		716,017
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	906,277	\$	8,602	\$	914,879

WayPoint Academy

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2008

Total fund balance—governmental funds			\$	716,017
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and are not reported in the governmental funds.				
Cost of capital assets	\$	3,378,708		
Accumulated depreciation	_	(927,230)		2,451,478
Debt issuance costs are not capitalized and amortized in the governmental funds. Debt issuance costs Accumulated amortization		110,915 (3,697)		107,218
Accrued interest in governmental activities is not reported in the governmental funds.	=	(3,077)		(69,773)
Long-term liabilities in governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the governmental funds.			_	(2,989,468)
Net assets of governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets			\$_	215,472

WayPoint Academy STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2008

	(General Fund	ge	Other overnmental funds	٤	Total governmental funds
REVENUES		Tuliu		runus	_	Tunus
Local sources						
Investment earnings	\$	1,418	\$	-	\$	1,418
Fees and charges		-		19,938		19,938
Other		20,063				20,063
Total local sources		21,481		19,938		41,419
State sources	1	,906,572		6,961		1,913,533
Federal sources		178,366	_	79,157	_	257,523
Total revenues	2	2,106,419		106,056		2,212,475
EXPENDITURES						
Instruction	1	,083,869		-		1,083,869
Support services		703,810		-		703,810
Food services		-		110,488		110,488
Debt service						
Principal		43,465		-		43,465
Interest and other charges		268,488		_		268,488
Total expenditures	2	2,099,632		110,488		2,210,120
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		6,787		(4,432)		2,355
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Incoming transfers and other transactions		6,658		-		6,658
Proceeds of refunding bonds	3	3,210,000		-		3,210,000
Principal payments on mortgages refunded	(2	2,570,111)		-		(2,570,111)
Discount on refunding bonds		(231,400)		-		(231,400)
Total other financing sources (uses)		415,147	_	-	_	415,147
Net change in fund balances		421,934		(4,432)		417,502
Fund balances at July 1, 2007		285,481	_	13,034		298,515
Fund balances at June 30, 2008	\$	707,415	\$	8,602	\$_	716,017

WayPoint Academy

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the year ended June 30, 2008

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds			\$	417,502
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:				
Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets and bond issuance costs as expenditures; in the Statement of Activities, these costs are depreciated and amortized over their estimated useful lives, respectively.				
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$	(194,728)		
Capital outlay and bond issuance costs	_	121,934		(72,794)
Debt proceeds are other financing sources in the governmental funds, but the proceeds				
increase long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Assets.				(2,978,600)
Repayment of principal on long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.				2,613,741
Interest expense on long-term obligations is recorded in the Statement of Activities when incurred, but is not reported in governmental funds until paid.				(53,636)
Change in net assets of governmental activities			\$_	(73,787)

WayPoint Academy STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2008

	_	Agency funds
ASSETS	¢.	12.500
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ =	13,590
LIABILITIES		
Deposits held for others	\$	13,590

WayPoint Academy NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2008

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of WayPoint Academy (School), formerly Muskegon Technical Academy, have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the School's accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

The School is governed by an appointed five to nine member Board of Directors (Board), which has responsibility and control over all activities related to public school education within the School. The School receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with all of the requirements of these funding source entities. However, the School is not included in any other governmental reporting entity as defined by generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, the School's reporting entity does not contain any component units as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14. Board members have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and the primary accountability for fiscal matters.

School-wide and Fund Financial Statements

School-wide Financial Statements – The primary focus of school-wide financial statements is on the sustainability of the School as an entity and the change in the School's net assets resulting from the current year's activities. The school-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the School. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. The school-wide financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. All of the School's activities are classified as governmental activities.

In the school-wide Statement of Net Assets, the governmental activities column (a) is presented on a consolidated basis and (b) is reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The School's net assets are reported in three parts – invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net assets; and unrestricted net assets.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. The School first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges paid by recipients who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods or services by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. State Foundation Aid, certain revenue from the intermediate school district, and other unrestricted items are not included as program revenues but instead as *general revenues*.

The school-wide Statement of Activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the School's functions. The functions are also supported by general revenues (certain intergovernmental revenues and charges, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses by related program revenues and operating grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants. The School does not allocate indirect costs.

June 30, 2008

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

School-wide and Fund Financial Statements—Continued

Fund financial statements – Fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from school-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the find financial statements.

Governmental funds – Governmental funds are those funds through which most School functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the School's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds.

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

• The *General Fund* is the School's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the School, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The other nonmajor governmental funds are reported within the following types:

• The *special revenue funds* account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes (not including expendable trusts or major capital projects). The School accounts for its food service activities in a school service special revenue fund.

Fiduciary funds – Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the School in a trustee capacity or as an agent on behalf of others. Fiduciary funds are not included in the school-wide statements.

• The *agency fund* is custodial in nature and does not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. Agency funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. This fund is used to account for assets that the School holds for others in an agency capacity (primarily student activities).

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

Accrual Method

The school-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting* as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants, categorical aids and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation—Continued

Modified Accrual Method

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. With this measurement focus, operating statements present increases and decreases in net current assets, and unreserved fund balance is a measure of available spendable resources. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Unrestricted state aid, intergovernmental grants, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School.

State Revenue

The State of Michigan utilizes a foundation grant approach which provides for a specific annual amount of revenue per pupil based on a statewide formula. The Foundation is funded from state and local sources. Revenues from state sources are primarily governed by the School Aid Act and the School Code of Michigan. The Michigan Department of Education administers the allocation of state funds to schools based on information supplied by the school. For the year ended June 30, 2008, the Foundation allowance was based on pupil membership counts taken in February and September of 2007.

The School also receives revenue from the state to administer certain categorical education programs. State rules require that revenue earmarked for these programs be used for its specific purpose. Certain governmental funds require an accounting to the state of the expenditures incurred. For categorical funds meeting this requirement, funds received, which are not expended by the close of the fiscal year are recorded as unearned revenue. Other categorical funding is recognized when the appropriation is received.

Other Accounting Policies

Deposit and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value.

The School reports its investments in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. Under this standard, certain investments are valued at fair value as determined by quoted market prices or by estimated fair values when quoted market prices are not available. The standard also provides that certain investments are valued at cost (or amortized cost) when they are of a short-term duration, the rate of return is fixed, and the School intends to hold the investment until maturity.

June 30, 2008

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Other Accounting Policies—Continued

Deposit and Investments—Continued

State statutes authorize the School to invest in bonds and other direct and certain indirect obligations of the U.S. Treasury; certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts, or depository receipts of a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union, which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or National Credit Union Administration, respectively; in commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the three highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase. The School is also authorized to invest in U. S. Government or federal agency obligation repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances of U.S. banks, and mutual funds composed of investments as outlined above. The School's deposits and investments are in accordance with statutory authority.

Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activities between funds that are representative of lending or borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds". The School had no advances between funds.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond the fiscal year end are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. Restricted assets include bond proceeds to be used for capital construction.

Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased or acquired are capitalized at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial cost of more than \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets. The School does not have infrastructure-type assets.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Buildings and improvements 10-30 years Furniture and equipment 3-7 years

Land and certain land improvements are deemed to be inexhaustible capital assets, as the economic benefit or service potential is used up so slowly that the estimated useful life is extraordinarily long. These inexhaustible assets are not depreciated.

June 30, 2008

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Other Accounting Policies—Continued

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue. On fund financial statements, receivables that will be collected after the available period are reported as deferred revenue.

Long-term Obligations

In the school-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance cost, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Debt issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

Net Assets In School-wide Financial Statements

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities and are segregated into the following components:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted net assets** result when constraints placed on net asset use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributions, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets which do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net assets often are designated, to indicate that management does not consider them to be available for general operations. Unrestricted net assets often have constraints on resources which are imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

Fund Equity In Fund Financial Statements

The School reserves those portions of governmental fund balances that are legally segregated for specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriations for expenditures. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund balance reserves are established for encumbrances, inventory of materials and supplies, prepaid items, deferred charges and advances to other funds, when applicable. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statement and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

June 30, 2008

NOTE B—STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the General Fund and special revenue fund. All annual appropriations lapse at year end.

The School follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. The Superintendent submits to the Board of Directors a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing on July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The level of control for the budgets is at the functional level as set forth and presented as required supplementary information.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain constituent comments.
- 3. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally adopted by Board of Directors resolution pursuant to the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act (P.A. 621 of 1978). The Act requires that the budget be amended prior to the end of the fiscal year when necessary to adjust appropriations if it appears that revenues and other financing sources will be less than anticipated or so that expenditures will not be in excess of original estimates. Expenditures shall not be made or incurred, unless authorized in the budget, in excess of the amount appropriated. Violations, if any, are noted in the required supplementary information section.
- 4. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year.
- 5. The budget was amended during the year with supplemental appropriations, the last one approved prior to June 30, 2008.

NOTE C—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2008, the School had the following investments:

			average	Standard	
		Fair	maturity	& Poor's	
Investment Type	_	value	(Days)	rating	Percent
Money market mutual funds	\$	399,652	35	AAA	100 %

Interest rate risk. The School does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit risk. State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to the three highest classifications issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The School has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentration of credit risk. The School's concentration of credit risk policy seeks to minimize loss by diversifying the investment portfolio so the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the School investment in a single issuer, by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized.

June 30, 2008

NOTE C—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS—Continued

Custodial credit risk - deposits. The School's custodial credit risk policy for deposits seeks to minimize custodial credit risk by pre-qualifying financial institutions based upon various criteria. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2008, \$44,035 of the School's bank balance of \$144,035 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Custodial credit risk - investments. The School's custodial credit risk policy for investments seeks to minimize custodial credit risk by limiting investments to those authorized by their investment policy and by pre-qualifying financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries and advisors based upon various criteria.. This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Foreign currency risk. The School is not authorized to invest in investments which have this type of risk.

Restricted Assets

Restrictions are placed on assets by bond ordinance and School Board of Directors action. At June 30, 2008, restricted cash in the General Fund are restricted as follows:

Governmental Activities

General Fund		
Debt Service Reserve Fund	\$	236,300
Bond Revenue Fund		148,535
Project Fund	_	14,817
	\$	399,652

NOTE D—CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2008 was as follows:

	Balance					Balance
	July 1, 2007	 Additions		Deductions		June 30, 2008
Capital assets, not being depreciated:			-		-	
Land	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$	-	\$	100,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements	2,686,415	-		-		2,686,415
Furniture and equipment	598,481	 11,019		17,207		592,293
Total capital assets, being depreciated	3,284,896	11,019		17,207		3,278,708

NOTE D—CAPITAL ASSETS—Continued

		Balance July 1, 2007		Additions		Deductions		Balance June 30, 2008
Less accumulated depreciation:	_	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>			•		-	,
Buildings and improvements	\$	343,179	\$	89,857	\$	-	\$	433,036
Furniture and equipment		421,553		89,848		17,207		494,194
Total accumulated depreciation	_	764,732		179,705		17,207		927,230
Total capital assets, being								
depreciated, net	_	2,520,164		(168,686)		-	_	2,351,478
Capital assets, net	\$_	2,620,164	\$	(168,686)	\$	-	\$	2,451,478
Depreciation expense has been char	rged t	to functions a	s fo	ollows:				
Instruction							\$	149,736
Support services								29,654
Food services								315
							\$	179,705

NOTE E—DEBT ISSUANCE COSTS

Debt issuance cost activity for the year ended June 30, 2008 was as follows:

		Balance				Balance
	į	July 1, 2007	_	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 2008
Debt issuance costs	\$	13,324	\$	110,915	\$ 13,324	\$ 110,915
Less accumulated amortization		1,998		3,697	1,998	3,697
Debt issuance costs, net	\$	11,326	\$	107,218	\$ 11,326	\$ 107,218

Amortization

Amortization expense has been charged as interest.

June 30, 2008

NOTE F—SHORT-TERM DEBT

The School issues State of Michigan school aid anticipation notes to provide short-term operating funds. The notes are obligations of the General Fund, which received the note proceeds, and are backed by the full faith, credit and resources of the School. The short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2008 follows:

		Balance					Balance
	_	July 1, 2007	 Additions	_	Reductions		June 30, 2008
State aid anticipation note							
2006/2007 4.95% due July 2007	\$	20,462	\$ -	\$	20,462	\$	-
2007/2008 4.70% due July 2008		-	 250,000		223,828	_	26,172
	\$_	20,462	\$ 250,000	\$	244,290	\$	26,172

NOTE G—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The School issues bonds, notes and other contractual commitments to provide for the acquisition, construction and improvement of major capital facilities and for the acquisition of certain equipment. The bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the School.

Summary of Long-term Obligations

In August 2007, the School issued \$3.21 million in revenue refunding bonds with interest rates from 5 to 6 percent to advance refund \$2.584 million of outstanding mortgages with interest rates from 6.59 to 8%. The net proceeds of approximately \$2.8 million (after payment of \$108 thousand in underwriting fees, insurance and other issuance costs) were used to repay those mortgages and establish a debt services reserve account.

The School advance refunded the mortgages to reduce its total debt service payment over the next 30 years and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$1,000.

The following is a summary of long-term obligations activity for the School for the year ended June 30, 2008:

		Balance						Balance		Due within
	_	July 1, 2007	_	Additions	_	Reductions		June 30, 2008	_	one year
Governmental activities:							=		_	_
Bonds	\$	-	\$	3,210,000	\$	-	\$	3,210,000	\$	55,000
Mortgages		2,583,850		-		2,583,850		-		-
Installment purchase										
agreement		30,571		-		19,703		10,868		10,868
Capital lease	_	10,188		-	_	10,188	_		_	-
	\$_	2,624,609	\$	3,210,000	\$	2,613,741	\$	3,220,868	\$	65,868

June 30, 2008

NOTE G—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS—Continued

Summary of Long-term Obligations—Continued

Revenue refunding bonds

2007 Revenue refunding bonds payable in annual installments ranging from \$45,000 to \$205,000 due August 2008 to 2037; plus interest ranging from 5% to 6% payable semi-annually

\$ 3,210,000

Installment purchase agreement

Furniture installment loan payable in monthly installments of \$1,796 including interest at 6% (prime plus 1%); final payment due September 2008

10,868

Total long-term obligations

3,220,868

The annual requirements of principal and interest to amortize bonded debt and the installment purchase agreement outstanding as of June 30, 2008 follows:

Year ending			
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2009	\$ 65,868	\$ 179,682	\$ 245,550
2010	45,000	177,019	222,019
2011	50,000	174,644	224,644
2012	50,000	172,144	222,144
2013	55,000	169,519	224,519
2014-2018	315,000	799,938	1,114,938
2019-2023	415,000	697,453	1,112,453
2024-2028	550,000	562,594	1,112,594
2029-2033	720,000	385,406	1,105,406
2034-2038	955,000	147,319	1,102,319
	\$ 3,220,868	\$ 3,465,718	\$ 6,686,586

NOTE H—COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

• **Operating leases** - The School has lease agreements expiring at various dates through February 2013. Expense for the year ended June 30, 2008 was approximately \$7,400. The following is a schedule of future minimum rental payments required under operating leases for the School office equipment.

Year ending	
June 30,	 Total
2009	\$ 9,596
2010	9,596
2011	2,972
2012	764
2013	 382
	\$ 23,310

Contingencies

• **Grant programs** - The School participates in grant programs, which are subject to program compliance audits by the grantor or its representatives. Such audits of these programs may be performed at some future date. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time. Based upon prior experience and audit results, the School believes it is not likely it will incur significant losses on possible grant disallowances.

NOTE I—OTHER INFORMATION

Economic dependence - The School does not have the ability to levy property taxes, and a majority of School revenues came from the State of Michigan.

Risk management - The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; error and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School carries commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee health and accident insurance. No settlements have occurred in excess of coverage for June 30, 2008 or any of the prior three years.

Management services agreement - The School leases its employees from an employee leasing company (Company). Expenditures for employee costs such as salaries and wages, payroll taxes, and benefits under the management services agreements have been recorded and reported in conformance with the State of Michigan's standard chart of accounts.

June 30, 2008

NOTE I—OTHER INFORMATION—Continued

Defined contribution plan - The Company maintains a defined contribution plan covering substantially all of the leased employees. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the Plan plus investment earnings. Contributions and costs are determined as 6 percent of each covered employee's salary. For the year ended June 30, 2008, the contributions totaled approximately \$56,000.

NOTE J—SUBSEQUENT EVENT

State Aid Note

In August 2008, the School received the proceeds of a \$100,000 State of Michigan (State) school aid anticipation note payable. The note payable is not subject to redemption prior to its maturity in July 2009 and bears interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum. The School pledged for payment of the note payable, the amount of state school aid to be received plus the full faith, credit, and resources of the School.



WayPoint Academy REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

General Fund

For the year ended June 30, 2008

Variance with

								final budget-
	_	Budgeted amounts						positive
DEVENIER	_	Original	_	Final	_	Actual	_	(negative)
REVENUES	\$	15,000	\$	18,100	\$	21 401	\$	2 201
Local sources State sources	p	1,864,296	\$	1,905,806	\$	21,481 1,906,572	3	3,381 766
Federal sources		187,416		205,433		178,366		(27,067)
Incoming transfers and other transactions		4,000		4,000		6,658		2,658
incoming transfers and other transactions	-		_		_		_	-
EVDENDITI DEG		2,070,712		2,133,339		2,113,077		(20,262)
EXPENDITURES								
Instruction		797,217		770,335		763,345		6,990
Basic programs Added needs		315,510		770,333 344,962		320,524		24,438
Support services		313,310		344,962		320,324		24,438
Pupil		124,792		132,062		128,961		3,101
Instructional staff		9,000		21,000		18,380		2,620
General administration		314,396		312,674		310,674		2,020
School administration		-		512,074		1,419		(1,419)
Business		68,440		72,108		70,363		1,745
Operations and maintenance		168,973		159,965		159,281		684
Pupil transportation services		1,000		5,700		5,450		250
Central		12,000		11,000		9,282		1,718
Debt service		12,000		11,000		,,202		1,710
Principal		52,332		43,507		43,465		42
Interest and other charges		180,000		387,352		268,488		118,864
Total expenditures	_	2,043,660		2,260,665		2,099,632		161,033
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		27,052		(127,326)		13,445		140,771
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES								
Proceeds of refunding bonds		3,226,900		3,210,000		3,210,000		
Principal payments on mortgages refunded		(3,228,900)		(2,822,994)		(2,570,111)		252,883
Discount on refunding bonds		(3,228,900)		(2,822,994)		(2,370,111)		232,863
Discount on retaining bonds	_		_	(231,400)	_	(231,400)	_	
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(2,000)	_	155,606	_	408,489	_	252,883
Net change in fund balance	\$_	25,052	\$_	28,280		421,934	\$_	393,654
Fund balances at July 1, 2007					_	285,481		
Fund balances at June 30, 2008					\$_	707,415		



September 25, 2008

Board of Directors WayPoint Academy Muskegon, Michigan

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of WayPoint Academy as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered WayPoint Academy's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of WayPoint Academy's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of WayPoint Academy's internal control.

A *control deficiency* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A *material weakness* is a significant deficiency, or a combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. In addition, because of inherent limitations in internal control, including the possibility of management override of controls, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected by such controls. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified the attached deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, others within the organization, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

Cash disbursements

Recommendation 1: Approved wage rate schedules should be maintained for all contracted employees.

During our audit, we noted that wage rate schedules are not maintained for contracted substitute and after school teachers.

Approval and documentation of all rates would provide primary evidence for proper payment of vendors.

Recommendation 2: All vendor invoices should be approved by an appropriate official, preferably by documentation with signature or initials.

During our detailed audit, we noted that Orbis invoices were paid without documented approval.

The approval of all vendor invoices would reduce the possibility of unauthorized cash disbursements.

Recommendation 3: All cash accounts of the Academy should be reflected in the Academy's accounting records.

During our audit, we noted two restricted cash accounts for debt service that were not reflected in the accounting records. The cash accounts were opened as required by the 2007 Revenue Refunding Bond.

The recording of all cash accounts on the Academy's accounting records would reduce the possibility of unauthorized expenditures to go undetected.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

September 25, 2008

Board of Directors WayPoint Academy Muskegon, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of WayPoint Academy as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008 and have issued our report thereon dated September 25, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered WayPoint Academy's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of WayPoint Academy's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of WayPoint Academy's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects WayPoint Academy's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of WayPoint Academy's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting.

A *material weakness* is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by WayPoint Academy's internal control.

BRICKLEY DELONG

Board of Directors September 25, 2008 Page 2

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting—Continued

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe that none of the significant deficiencies described above are material weaknesses.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether WayPoint Academy's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of WayPoint Academy, in a separate letter dated September 25, 2008.

WayPoint Academy's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. We did not audit WayPoint Academy's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, others within WayPoint Academy and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

WayPoint Academy SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

Year ended June 30, 2008

COMPLIANCE

NONE

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

Fiscal 2008 Finding No. 1: Approved Wage Rate Schedules

Criteria: Documented and approved wage rate schedules should be maintained for all contracted employees.

Condition: The Academy did not have approved wage rate schedules for substitute and after school teachers.

Cause: Current policies do not require documented and approved wage rates for substitute and after Academy teachers.

Effect: Substitute and after school teachers could be paid incorrect amounts.

Recommendation: The Academy should maintain approved wage rate schedules for all contracted employees.

School Response: The Superintendent has created an approved wage rate schedule for substitute teachers and other activities.

Fiscal 2008 Finding No. 2: Vendor Invoice Approval

Criteria: All vendor invoices should have documented approval by an appropriate Academy employee.

Condition: The Academy did not have documented approval for the payment of Orbis payroll invoices.

Cause: The contracted employee payroll is approved prior to submission to Orbis, but no approval is completed prior to payment.

Effect: Cash disbursements could be made for incorrect amounts.

Recommendation: The Academy should follow existing procedures and stress the importance of documenting approval for all cash disbursements.

School Response: The Superintendent now reviews all invoices including the Orbis invoices.

WayPoint Academy SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES—CONTINUED

Year ended June 30, 2008

Fiscal 2008 Finding No. 3: Restricted Bank Accounts

Criteria: All bank accounts for the Academy should be reflected in the general ledger.

Condition: The Academy did not have all restricted bank accounts and activities for those accounts reflected in the Academy's accounting records.

Cause: Academy personnel did not record activity for two bank accounts opened in relation to the 2007 Revenue Refunding Bond in the Academy's accounting records.

Effect: The recording of all bank accounts on the Academy's books would reduce the possibility of unauthorized expenditures or misappropriation of funds going undetected.

Recommendation: The Academy's accounting records should include all bank accounts.

School Response: All bank accounts have been added to the general ledger.